



KNOWLEDGE . . . LIBERTY . . . UTILITY . . . REPRESENTATION . . . RESPONSIBILITY.

VOL. I.

PHILADELPHIA, SATURDAY, JANUARY 3, 1835.

NO. 44.

REPUBLICAN CELEBRATION
OF THE

EXTINGUISHMENT OF THE NATIONAL DEBT!

At a Meeting of a number of Republican Members of Congress, holden at the Capitol, on the 27th inst. to take into consideration the expediency of a public celebration of the final extinguishment of the National Debt, RICHARD M. JOHNSON, of Kentucky, was appointed Chairman, and HENRY A. MUHLBERG, of Pennsylvania, was appointed Secretary.

The object of the meeting having been stated, and also the fact, that on Friday last, the Secretary of the Treasury had drawn the last warrant required to discharge the National Debt of the United States—

Mr. SMITH, of Maine, submitted a series of resolutions, which were considered, and then committed to Messrs. SMITH, of Maine, POLK, of Tennessee, MASON, of Virginia, CAMBRELENG, of New York, and THOMSON, of Ohio, with instructions to report upon the same on Monday next, the 29th inst. to which time said meeting was adjourned, to meet at the same place.

MONDAY, Dec. 29, 1834.

Said meeting met according to adjournment.

Mr. SMITH, from the Committee appointed for that purpose, reported the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted, to wit:

Whereas, THE FINAL EXTINGUISHMENT OF THE NATIONAL DEBT OF THE UNITED STATES, which was consummated on the 26th inst. by the issuing from the Treasury Department of the Government, the last warrant required for that purpose, is an event unprecedented in the annals of nations, and calculated to excite, in the breast of every patriotic freeman, enthusiastic admiration of the power, economy, and justice, of our republican system.

Resolved, therefore, That said event deserves to be proclaimed and commemorated with public demonstrations of exultation and gratitude by the Democracy of the Union, who have steadily sustained the present National Administration through the fidelity and persevering energies of which it has been so early accomplished.

Resolved, That the republican friends of the National Administration, in the two branches of Congress, regarding the present absolute freedom of the country from a National Debt, in connexion with the extent of its population, territory, and varied resources, as an exhibition of political strength and grandeur to which no other generation of mankind, under any clime, supporting an organized government, has ever before attained, they will, with one accord, publicly commemorate the occasion, in testimony of the mutual congratulations which it inspires.

And whereas, The approaching anniversary of the memorable battle of New Orleans, which was achieved by the commanding skill and valor of American troops, headed by the same illustrious citizen who has in the councils of the nation, been also chief in prosecuting the final extinguishment of the public debt of the United States, is an occasion happily fitted to be commingled with that proposed to be commemorated as set forth in the foregoing resolutions.

Resolved, therefore, That on the EIGHTH OF JANUARY next, the aforesaid commemoration of the extinguishment of the Public Debt shall take place, in conjunction with the celebration of the Battle and Victory of New Orleans.

Resolved, That a Committee of Arrangements, consisting of nine members, be appointed to adopt the necessary means to carry the foregoing resolutions into effect.

Resolved, That said Committee of Arrangements be instructed to extend to the President and Vice President of the United States, and to the Heads of the respective Departments of the United States Government in this city, invitations to attend as guests, on the occasion designated in the foregoing resolutions; and make such further arrangements for the participation of other citizens in the celebration, as they shall deem expedient and practicable.

Messrs. HUBBARD, of New Hampshire, SMITH, of Maine,

HALL, of North Carolina, BLAIR, of Tennessee, WARD, of New York, MANNING, of South Carolina, THOMSON, of Ohio, MANN, of Pennsylvania, and CARR, of Indiana, were appointed said Committee of Arrangements.

Voted, That the proceedings of this meeting, signed by the Chairman and Secretary, be published.

The meeting was thereupon dissolved.

R. M. JOHNSON, Chairman.

HENRY A. MUHLBERG, Sec'y.

OFFICIAL

DEPARTMENT OF STATE.

The following law, relative to port duties in Chili, has been officially received by the Department of State, and having been translated, is now published by order of the Secretary of State.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, }
Santiago, Aug. 7, 1834. }

The National Congress having discussed and resolved on the following

LAW:

ARTICLE 1. Port duties shall hereafter be established, under the titles of anchorage duty, tonnage duty, and roll duty.

ART. 2. These duties shall be, for anchorage, two dollars on each vessel; for tonnage, two reals, (25 cents) on each ton, measured by vessels subject to this duty; for roll, two dollars on each vessel.

ART. 3. Anchorage duty shall be exacted from all vessels, whether national or foreign, on their merely dropping anchor in any port of the Republic.

ART. 4. Anchorage duty will be demanded on each anchoring, whether the vessel come from a Chilian or a foreign port.

ART. 5. Are free from anchorage duty—ships of war, whether foreign or national, and Chilian vessels whose tonnage does not exceed twenty-five tons.

ART. 6. Are also free from anchorage duty—all vessels which, without having touched at any port, are forced to return to that whence they sailed, either by storms, damage, or enemies.

ART. 7. Every foreign merchant vessel which anchors in a port of the Republic, coming from a foreign country, shall pay the tonnage duty.

ART. 8. Are declared free from tonnage duty—vessels of war, national vessels, whaling vessels under any flag, foreign merchant vessels which only stop to refresh in Chilian ports, merchant vessels arriving in ballast, vessels which have been damaged, and enter in order to repair, vessels seeking asylum and hospitality in the Chilian territory, from pirates or enemies.

ART. 9. Whaling vessels which land, and consume in our ports only the products of its fishing, shall be free from tonnage duty; but if they land any other articles whatever, they will immediately become subject to it.

ART. 10. Foreign vessels coming to Chili, in order to make land, (*de recalcada*) are free from tonnage duty, provided only that they land no part of their cargo.

ART. 11. Foreign vessels entering a Chilian port in consequence of damages at sea, may deposit their cargoes in the marine ware-houses, and even export them to foreign countries, without paying tonnage duty; but they will be subject to it, if they introduce into the interior any part of the said cargoes.

ART. 12. The vessels which are declared free from tonnage duty, will not lose this immunity, even though they should take in cargoes of foreign or national productions or manufactures, in the country.

ART. 13. But vessels declared free from tonnage duty shall forfeit that immunity, by taking on board or landing the precious metals, either coined or in bullion; this class of articles, of themselves, will not bring, however, any charge upon the ship containing them, if otherwise free from tonnage duties.

ART. 14. When the tonnage duty has been once paid in any Chilian port, the same vessel will not be called on to pay it

again, while only passing from one port to another of the Republic, unless she have remained at sea more than thirty days at a time; in which case the tonnage duty must be paid anew.

ART. 15. If a vessel, after having paid tonnage duty, sail to a foreign port, on her return she shall pay it again.

ART. 16. The roll duty shall be collected by the Captain of the port, from foreign and national vessels, as the only compensation for the certified list of the crew, which they give, and for the assistance which they are obliged to render, when called on for the seizure of deserting seamen.

ART. 17. The anchorage and tonnage duties shall be collected by the custom-houses.

ART. 18. Are abolished—the stamp duty on the license of departure—the duty on the register—on watering—on the visit of the health officer—and all others heretofore exacted on foreign or national vessels, under the denomination of port duties.

ART. 19. The President of the Republic will indemnify, out of the public treasury, all persons or establishments who have funds employed in the collection of those taxes.

ART. 20. The present law will begin to take effect forty days after its promulgation; all former dispositions relating to port duties being thenceforward abolished.

And in virtue of the authority conferred on me, by the 43d and 82d articles of the Constitution, I have approved and sanctioned this law; and do command that it be carried into effect as a law of the State.

(Signed.)

PRIETO, President.

MANUEL RENGIFO, Secretary of the Treasury.

The amendments to the Constitution of Missouri, restricting the terms of service of their Judges, have passed by the constitutional majority.

The recommendation of Gov. Lucas, in his Annual Message, relative to the suppression of bank notes under \$5, has been promptly followed up by the Legislature of Ohio, and the subject referred to a joint committee of both Houses, with leave to report by bill or otherwise.

"MEASURES, NOT MEN."

Mr. Bulwer, M. P. at a public meeting, recently held in London, thus ridiculed the above phrase:—"With regard to the Duke of Wellington, they must take men as the index of their measures.—(Cheers.) It was preposterous to consider that the avowed enemy to reform and the people, would gain their confidence by acting treacherously to his own party, however bad they might be.—(Cheers.) Such an act on the part of the people, indeed, would be likely to bring our glorious nation into contempt. Suppose, when the Duke of Wellington was at Waterloo, and when he saw Bonaparte's army marching towards him, he said to his soldiers, 'You must not notice the men, but you must wait for their measures.'—Loud cheers and laughter.) A celebrated military tactician once told him, (Mr. B.) that the unanimous shout of the English soldiers in battle, was enough to shake the hearts of the sturdiest enemy. Let, then, the British people do likewise, and the duke must be driven from his seat."—*Eng. paper.*

POWER LOOM.

We understand that an ingenious machinist, now in Manchester, has recently made a great improvement in the power loom, by which means the weights now applied to the loom beams are entirely dispensed with, and a spring is substituted, which acts directly upon the reed, and regulates the thickness of the cloth, with the utmost precision and uniformity. The advantages of this improvement are so striking, as to leave little doubt of its general adoption in most of the weaving establishments in the kingdom, as it may be employed in the manufacture of silk, cotton, woollen, or hempen fabrics, and can be adapted to the common loom now in use, with very little expense, or may be fitted to new looms without additional cost.—*Id.*



PUBLISHED BY WILLIAM DUANE.

PHILADELPHIA, JAN. 3, 1835.

THINGS AS THEY ARE.

Thus far we've entered the bosom of the year—and our shrill alarms are changed to merry meetings, to celebrate the total extinguishment of the great Debt contracted to sustain National Independence. At the close of the war, there were eight years of confusion, or relaxation, and society was to be re-organized by a new arrangement of the elements. In 1791 the debt was 75,000,000; in 1797 it was 82,000,000; in 1800 it was 83,000,000; in 1808 it was 65,000,000; and in 1816, after the close of the war, it amounted to 127,000,000, making the apparent cost of that war, 62,000,000; though from this sum must be deducted the expenditures by which Louisiana and the Floridas were obtained; all acquisitions of much more value than three times the whole debt at its highest estimate.

The debt, in 1818, appears to have increased to 203,000,000, and this would appear singular, if the *funding* of the Treasury paper did not account for it; for which the public received, on an average, \$65, and, by Funding, paid \$100, which would appear to amount to \$76,000,000; being so much more lost to the public by the use of *paper* instead of *gold*.

The precision of arithmetic is not pretended in this surface sketch, but the principle is incontrovertible.

Among the evils meditated by the opposition, was the *frustration of Reform*, against which the war of faction began with the very first day of the administration of General Jackson; and though it had baffled Reform in the Public Departments, as was contemplated at the close of Mr. Madison's administration, the opposition has not succeeded in keeping the country saddled and bridled, to be rough-riden by stockjobbers.

Desperate as the folly and the shame have been, it is most consoling to find the country incapable of corruption, as the late elections have proved; while those elections, at the same time, pointed out where corruption had inverted and blurred over all former pretensions to the simplicity of moral perfection.

The Debt is paid—the Bank ceases to be formidable—Deposits are removed—and no earthquake, famine, war, or pestilence, has followed.

If men could be taught by their follies to abandon them, there is now a fair occasion. The fury of contention has abated; to use a *slang* phrase, the *Opposition is floored*.

Nullification is itself strangled in its own garters. The puppets, to be sure, must wriggle a little to show that however passive in the wires, they are not mere paste-board or stuffed effigies. The poor puppets have had a hard time of it. The effort to *make believe* was vehement; but it was not plausible enough not to be viewed as ludicrous.

The *Test Oath* was one of the most *baby-house* plays that grown children ever pretended to *erect*. It was like that part of the shore of our own Delaware, noticed by Thomas Paine, which from its natural magic is called *Point-no-Point*. There was an oath proposed. For what end? The baby-house politicians said it was to secure allegiance to a single State—a bill menacing to punish treason was also announced, these little *Ombres Chinois* were *pendants*—one was to hang with the other, and die in the last ditch together.

They have died together in the last ditch,—and how, think you? Why the oath exacted nothing that did not

before exist—and was not intended to exact more than existed before—and the oath not being, therefore, as much as a *motaphor*, for it had nothing similar, except

“Sounds of fury, signifying nothing.”

the Treason Bill fell with the Oath—and so the *frenzy* to which *Nullification* had carried many poor, honest, ignorant, confiding people, remains to demonstrate that the etymology of a *ninnyhammer* was not so absurd as has been supposed of the people of *Nineveh*, who did not know their right hands from their left.

If Nullification had not been sufficiently ridiculous, and significant of “much ado about nothing,” a word should be devised and appropriated; but *Nullifier* and *Ninnyhammer* are henceforth co-significant.

But now, those *Wars of words* being exhausted, we may look back, and once more inquire if the President will now be thwarted in his purpose of Reform?

This matter has been so jostled out of the arena, that the people may be very well excused for asking with the school-boy—where he left off?

At the close of Mr. Madison's administration, a paper was prepared by what is called the cabinet, expressing their opinion that the frequent additions by casual laws, had made the machine of government in the Departments cumbrous, and that a new distribution and arrangement of functions and duties had become indispensable.

Perhaps it is only on the prospects of a transfer of power that such emendations would be likely to be suggested; men in office seldom like to be disturbed.

Something has been doing in the Treasury; but the reform required does not work in this way. The suit for a claim against any department of the government is too complex, too tedious, we may say too *insignificant*, to be useful to the public, or not *expedient* and *expensive* to the suitor. This evil which embraces many hundred thousands of persons, affects each separately; they appear to work out their affairs with anxiety, and after incurring heavy expenses, are glad to escape with what they can get. We speak from experience, we were *ten years* in pursuit of our own money laid out for the public, and did not after all obtain what was due—and that portion after several years unceasing pursuit and annual expense—more than three thousand dollars are due at this hour, after a lapse of all the time since the peace. A sum which, however little we thought of it in those times, would be very agreeable in the present state of the weather—and so forth.

There was a strong disposition in Mr. Monroe's administration to promote the correction of abuses; and there are in the Department of State, (at least there were at that time) many very valuable and useful communications from a gentleman some time deceased, the result of his own ingenious knowledge and of some of his friends.

Those principally related to what was called a new distribution of the functions and duties at present concentrated in the Department of State, by the creation of a separate department for *home affairs*—our government in this respect in an anomaly, it is popular and representative, mixed in its jurisdiction, and in no country, under no government is diffusive superintendence so general or so necessary, and these multitudinous charges are committed to the secretary for foreign relations! It can scarcely be imagined without a very laborious investigation, how vast the variety of affairs is, which wholly appertain to *home*.

We do not go into details, though we could if requisite, we only wish to invite attention to the *useful* after so much of the *agreeable*!

The politics of Europe promise to be extremely interesting. The Duke of Wellington is now the pivot upon which events must revolve, in England—and laterally over all Europe. The London prints, so quick, perspicacious, and so significant, gives the following as the new Administration.—

(From an authentic source.)

First Lord, Duke of Wellington!
Home Secretary, Duke of Vittoria!
Foreign Secretary, Prince of Waterloo!
War and Colonies, Duke of Ciudad Rodrigo!
President of Council, Marquis of Torres Vedras!
Lord Privy Seal, Count of Vimiera!
First Lord of the Admiralty, Baron Douro!
Chancellor of the Exchequer, Viscount Wellington!
Lord Chancellor, Warden of the Cinque Ports!
President of the Board of Control, Constable of the Tower!

We may congratulate the country upon having, at last, a united and unanimous Administration. The Cabinet will act as one man. There will be no division among its members, and no counting of noses. There will be no splitting or schisms, no secession of colleagues. The Administration will stand or fall together; and as to public confidence, however many agree in considering the merits and qualifications of all the persons above-mentioned, as absolutely equal, nobody can doubt which is the right hand of the Government.

The following short paragraph is very significant.—

The Earl of Errol, and Viscount Falkland, (*son-in-laws of the King*;) have resigned their situations in their Majesties' household.

The *pith* of this mere notice of facts, is in the inferences inevitably following.

The present King, when Duke of Clarence, had several sons and daughters, whose mother was Mrs. Jordan, a very eminent dramatic performer. The Earl of Errol, and Lord Falkland, are married to two of those daughters, and Colonel Fox, the son of Lord Holland, a member of the late Administration, married another.

The paragraph shows, that the King and his children are not as closely bound to each other as they were reputed to be; and the fact, that the Duke of Munster, a son also of the King, by Mrs. Jordan, has a competitor for the high place of Governor-General of India, to which it is known he aspires.

Now the state of things to which the facts apply, are these. There are two parties around the King, which may be called the *first family* party; the other has at its head the Queen, and her adherents, which may be called the *second family* party.

Earl Grey, and his ministry, were not adverse to the *first*, but sought to moderate and restrain their excessive avidity; and without calculating the consequences, contributed much to shake the Whig ministry, but particularly Lord Brougham, who was the *prolocutor* of the ministry, in those affairs with the King, who, it seems, took a distaste against him for his frankness in relation to the King's children.

So that the resignation of the King's son's-in-law, is a manifest proof that the Queen's family party has gained possession of the King's conscience, instead of the Chancellor—and thrown that influence into the opposition.

It may be proper to mention, that the Queen is a German princess, and like the Queen of George III. has taken a most unreserved concern in political affairs. The Duke of Wellington has her confidence, and the bishops worship her as immaculate. She is the Madonna of the Tories;—and whenever some *Bubb Doddington's Diary* shall appear, the scenes at the Queen's palace will rival those of Buckingham-house.

The trying question with the new Wellington ministry, will be the affairs of Ireland; an Irishman himself—having held the station of Secretary in Ireland. He is as much conversant with Irish affairs as any man who never mixed with the people, nor visited the provinces, can be; but he is also the friend of the policy so long rampant, called the ascendancy, or Beresford party; and it is not improbable that he will make it a point to restore that party to power and influence, though perhaps gradually.

As it is very probable that the Duke despairs of reason and moderation, to resist the torrent of reform, he will probably, both in England and Ireland, go to work with

the sword; hold it up in terror to England—and cut to the bone and sinew in Ireland.

Though the state of Ireland would produce a disinclination to a continental war about *Luxembourg* or *Belgium*, it is by no means improbable that Wellington may, through Talleyrand, secure the neutrality of France, whose policy under the former Bourbons, has been to give aid and succor to the Irish—not from a sense of justice or benevolence, but *wholly as the means of weakening a rival*. Should this be, as is feared—and we conclude it will be—then Wellington will have the examples of Elizabeth and James I. and their generals, Mountjoy and Chichester, and Strafford; of Charles I. Parsonis and Borlase; of Cromwell and Ireton, generals of the commonwealth; each and every of whom, finding the Irish inclined to peace, determined to *kick them into a war*; and then called the resistance a massacre!—which all the lying historians of England have uniformly continued to propagate to this day.

Those precedents were not lost on Pitt; after employing *Plowden*, an English lawyer, to falsify history (for refusing to do which, he was doomed to exile, and died in poverty at Paris;) *Pitt* by the instrumentality of *Stewart*, (afterwards the memorable Castlereagh) determined to *kick the Irish* into an insurrection, which they accomplished in 1798.

It was after all these measures, that the Irish began to organize a *defensive* system. It is a very striking fact, that the first *Society of United Irishmen*, organized was at Belfast, and that Gen. *Hutchinson*, who afterwards commanded in Egypt, and who was the confidential friend of George IV, in the affair of the Queen; that this very General *Hutchinson* and *Theobald Wolf Tone*, both Irishmen, and of the Protestant church, were the persons who first organized that vast association. We speak of these matters knowing that there are men in this country who know what we state—and more that we could state.

Pitt kicked the Irish into an insurrection; the usual barbarities took place—and we may form some idea of what the barbarity was, when we state that Gen. Sir R. Abercrombie, whom *Hutchinson* succeeded in Egypt, relinquished the command in Ireland, from a sense of abhorrence and horror at the cruelties he could not repress.

Wellington has the *carte du pais* before him. He will simulate with France; and Sir Joseph Yorke's policy of *submerging* Ireland will be carried into execution.

The *tragic drama* of 1798 will be re-acted; and some Gerald of Cambria, or Temple, or Cox, or Leland, or Musgrave, will be found to declare, in the face of the world, that the Irish were very happy, very prosperous, very free; but more prone to rebellion; and had formed a plot to—*bite off their own noses*!—then the Irish premier will verify the proverb, so common in his own country—"Put an Irishman to roast on a spit, and you'll find another to turn him."

By arrivals at New York, there are advices from France to the 9th and 12th of December—but no actual occurrence is noticed of any importance since former advices.

The French Chambers was in session on the 5th, occupied on internal affairs.

The late English Chancellor Brougham, was at Paris much distinguished.

In England the final arrangement of the ministry awaited the arrival of Sir R. Peel from Italy, who was expected on the 8th. He is to be Chancellor of the Exchequer and *nominal premier*. The son of a cotton manufacturer of great riches; an ultra tory in politics; but with a temper perfectly accommodating.

The young Queen of Portugal has been espoused to the Prince of Leuchtenberg, son of Eugene, Napoleon's adopted.

There was some speculations in the German papers, on the presence of the Emperor Nicholas of Russia, at Berlin. As this class of people can never move without

exciting apprehensions of mischief, the *alarms* may have no better foundation, than the arts of *stock-jobbers*. The topics which are said to be on the tapis, are Holland and Belgium; and the design to overthrow the two *queen-ships* of Spain and Portugal, to elevate those congenial ruffians, Miguel and Carlos, to the two thrones; and these projects are conveniently alleged to be connected with the change of English ministry.

Died at Baltimore, December 29, ROBERT OLIVER, Esq. one of the most opulent, aged, and highly respected citizens of that place.

THE REGISTER OF DEBATES.

This publication, like the press from which it issues, has been completely prostituted to the purposes of the Bank. The next volume, like the last, will be stuffed with the purchased orations of the Bank orators; and unless Mr Benton's remarks shall have the effect to extort something like fairness in the compilation, the next volume of the Register of Debates will give only such meager sketches of the speeches of the friends of the Administration, as will serve as foils to the elaborate arguments and false assertions, with which the Bank's money has already glutted the nation by an enormous gratuitous distribution to every name found on the lists given on the panic memorials of the last winter. When this detestable farrago of *panic-making hypocrisis* is served up in the Register of Debates, Congress will be called upon to appropriate some thousands of dollars of the public money to pay for it. Messrs. Gales and Seaton have already received, we have reason to believe, at least *twenty thousand dollars*, if not more, for printing these speeches for the Bank, and presently they will require Congress to levy this new tax on the People to make additional compensation again for that portion of the copies which they shall have reserved for the Register of Debates. We trust the Democratic members of Congress will make some investigation before they consent to this annual contribution to fatten the Englishman who has already drawn a million from the Treasury, in payment for his *tact* in serving the cause of the *monied aristocracy* in this country.

In what manner Mr. Gales has made his Register of Debates subservient to the Bank party, may be seen in the remarks made a few days since by Mr. Benton. These remarks the editor of the *Intelligencer* excluded from his report of the proceedings in the Senate for that day, as an earnest that he meant to exclude them from the work for which, as a public record, impartially registering what is uttered by the Representatives of the People, he will presently demand his recompense from Congress. Mr. Benton showed, by opening the volume before the Senate, that Mr. Gales had "*suppressed two*" of his (Mr. B's.) main speeches on the Bank of the United States in 1832, and falsified another." One of these was made upon the engrossment of the bill rechartering the Bank—the other on the veto. But still greater injustice was done. Mr. Benton by what was *registered*, than by that *omitted*, viz. a most shameful and falsified account of a controversy between Messrs. Clay and Benton, which involved matter of deep, personal interest. This part of the volume of the Register of Debates, which Mr. Benton held in his hand, branded before the body which witnessed the scene, as "*AN INFAMOUS FALSIFICATION OF THE TRUTH.*"

The Editor of the *Intelligencer*, without daring to deny the suppression and falsification charged, calls for a committee to attest "the fairness and impartiality of that work," the Register of Debates. That is, the Editor asks the majority of the Senate in the service of the Bank to act the part of a censorship, and justify the suppression of what certainly would not have been an agreeable publication to the Bank's Representatives in the Senate—for whom the speeches in question would have been, when embodied in a permanent form, a lasting monument, perpetuating to after times, the grounds upon which they have received the condemnation of the present generation of American freemen.—*Globe*.

ETHICS NOT CREEDS.

No. III.

Cudworth maintained that there is an agreement or relation in nature when we perceive virtue; a disagreement when we perceive vice. Dr. Clarke describes virtue as acting according to the fitness and congruity of nature.

Wollaston in acting agreeable to the truth of things.

Lord Shaftesbury in reason maintaining a balance of the affections.

Dr. Hutchinson, an Irish Professor, devised the theory of *moral sense*.

Dr. Butler, anxious not to be a disciple, gave the moral sense a new name—that of *conscience*—not perceiving that conscience belongs to our own actions alone.

Fenelon and Bossuet, two of the most distinguished of the French philosophers, were inclined differently; the former to true Ethics; the latter to the Augustinian system. The first was persecuted by the other.

Leibnitz, born in 1645, thus expresses himself: "Right is moral power; obligation, moral necessity. By moral I understand what with a good man prevails as much as if it were physical. A good man is he who loves all men as far as reason allows. Justice is the benevolence of a wise man. *To love is to be pleased with the happiness of another*; or, in other words, to convert the happiness of another, into a part of one's own."

Malebranche wrote expressly on Ethics; and every thing is comprehended by him in one parent virtue—that of universal order, to constitute the whole morality of action.

Jonathan Edwards born at Windsor, Connecticut, 1703, and died at Princeton, 1756, was distinguished for subtlety unmatched. He said that "A love of divine things, for the beauty and sweetness of their moral excellence, is the spring of all holy affections." Yet there is ambiguity in this. What are these divine things? If we do not know, who is to tell us? What are holy affections? How are we to discriminate holy from unholy? His theory at large is contained in a *Dissertation on the nature of Virtue*. But this tract is full of mysticism; and Ethics, separate from superstition, is not in the scope of his dissertation. Like all the theologians, whatever their sect, papal or reformed, he deals altogether in abstractions.

Another French philosopher, the Abbé Buffier published a treatise under the title of *First Truths*, also a dealer in abstractions; the first parts of this book, go simply into the prevailing progress of philosophical opinions, in which there is nothing novel nor exceptionable; but upon perusal of the latter part of the work, it is not possible to avoid the idea, that the plausibility and candor of the introduction, are but traps to snap a conclusion, which is not borne out by the argument.

His Ethical doctrine is that most commonly received, from Aristotle to Paley and Bentham: "I desire to be happy; but as I live with other men, I cannot be happy without consulting their happiness." A proposition still too narrow for actual virtue.

Hume was the founder of the Scots school of Metaphysics, as Hobbes was the founder of the English. Price, Tucker, Paley, Stewart, Brown, and Bentham, constitute the Ethical writers down to the present time,—differing from their first father, Hobbes, and their second, Hume, in various critical points.

An enumeration of the Scots Metaphysicians would be superfluous. The union with England changed the national character of the Scots; they became a servile from being a generous people. Hume, would have been compelled, like Locke, to fly his country, and take refuge in Holland to escape burning as an atheist, had he not espoused the political party of the High Church—he avowed atheism, and was a favorite; he became the proselyte of the Jacobites, and the advocate of arbitrary power, and his infidelity was overlooked, while he became the founder of a school, rich in industry and devotion to Metaphysics; and, it may be said, hereditarily opposed to Locke; to undermine whose admirable Essays on the Human Understanding has been their unceasing, never-ending labor, and still continues to be,

Hume's Essays are voluminous in quantity, but concise in discipline. The principal, in relation to Ethics, is his *Enquiry concerning the Principles of Morals*, which

he considered as the best of his writings, though it is not exempt from paradox.

Dr. R. Price, celebrated as the friend of Franklin, was the author of a *Review of the principal questions in Morals*. It derives its importance more from the reputation of the man than its own merit.

Hobbes was more of a Metaphysician than an Ethical writer; he was distinguished for disputation.

Tucker, a more obscure man, who may be characterized by his own account of himself:—"My thoughts have taken a turn, from my earliest youth, towards searching into the foundations of right and wrong; my love for retirement has furnished me with continual leisure, and the exercise of my reason has been my daily employment." His writings say no more.

Dr. Paley, a very popular Church dignitary. The links which held him to his position are seen in his *Ethics*. Notwithstanding the unceasing effort to conceal them, he wrote much, and miscellaneous. His moral and political philosophy, is that which brings him specially into view here. He presumes an internal moral standard independent of inspiration; but with the usual partiality of all crafts, he claims a superiority over the Koran in the Gospel, and over the Hindu Shastahs, by denying to them principles which they do not avow. He plainly admits that Christianity may dispense with the Judaical books, and do better. His maxim fundamental is of a mixed kind—"Virtue is the doing good to mankind, in obedience to the will of God, and for everlasting happiness;" which is not a definition of virtue, but the condition of actions for reward.

Jeremy Bentham was a deliberate and devoted Ethical writer; not of treatises in the disputatory form, but bold and direct disquisitions. His sum of Ethics may be thus expressed—the greatest good of the greatest number. The abuses of social trust; the vices of jurisprudence; the errors of legislation—all constitute the object of his labors, the perfection of which must always coincide and be in harmony with Ethics.

Mr. Bentham wrote one work, which being foreign to his peculiar habit of thought, has obtained extraordinary celebrity, though founded altogether in error. The *Letters on Usury* have been, like Smith's *Wealth of Nations*, the text books of men who talk without thinking, and know nothing but upon authority. The mistake of Mr. Bentham was in his not having begun by defining money, from which he would have perceived it was an instrument of society, and as much a measure as the bushel, or the pound, or the foot rule. The subject is becoming better understood, and the *Letters on Usury* will remain, like Newton's *Chronology*, a testimonial of the occasional littleness of the very greatest minds.

Bentham selected the very general term, *utility*, as most significant of his philosophy; but it has been enlarged into a phrase, more explicit—the greatest happiness of the greatest number. Yet these were the principles of Franklin's writings, whom the English writers carefully exclude from the enumeration of modern Ethical writers. We possess the first impression of Bentham's first moral work, placed in the hands of Dr. Franklin by its author; by whom its title was freely changed, to one less assuming. The closing sheets of this work are copied in the hand-writing of Dr. Franklin.

Of the Ethics of Bentham and Franklin, they may be said to be identical; nay, it is only substituting *utility* for *prudence*; and they exactly correspond with that of Epicurus, who says all other virtues grow out of prudence.

In a synopsis of this kind, the name of Condorcet should not be overlooked; but the hasty manner in which the article is composed, like any other newspaper article, will not permit any notice of it for the present; as, under circumstances which do not depend upon us, the subject may be resumed again, for it is inexhaustible, and the more interesting the more it is studied.

We shall conclude this number, with such a summary as the memory, without other reference, may enable us to make.

The course we have pursued, is to examine, rapidly, the nature of *Ethics*, which are no more than *Morals*, as defined in the Christian maxim—*Do thou unto others as thou wouldst that others should do unto you*; or in a familiar way, that *all men have the right to pursue happiness*, each in his own way, not overburdened by too much regulation.

These maxims perfectly accord with nearly all the earliest schools of antiquity; the followers of *Sieb*, among the Hindus excepted; their tenet is *predetermined misery*! *Sieb* is the emblem of destruction. But Metaphysics, or the subtleties created by imagination, when experiment failed to reveal all the secrets of nature, superseded the practical exercise of those benevolent obligations of humanity.

Then it was that *terms of art*, mere artifice, came to supersede the physical operation of the mind,—or *notions* were classed, and names given them; and each school fixed the defender of its own notion. Quarrels then arose upon the definitions, which terminated in a dispute about words, to the total inversion of nature and truth, which was virtually excluded—and, under various modifications or extravagancies, continued to augment in absurdity, and lose sight of benevolence, until it was blended with the Platonic philosophy, and again with the Eclectic philosophy of the Alexandrian school, of which we have given a short notice.

We hear often of the dark ages, and the middle ages. There is no *Ethical* distinction between them—for they were dark alike. Philosophers had suffered the fate of Philosophy; they became *word-mongers*, and Philosophy itself *mere words*. When the scholastic verbiage—that is, its logic, its rhetoric, and its syllogisms, came to take the command which good sense should have held, it became incorporated with what was called RELIGION.—The term is now in universal application. It is the profession of the Bonze and the Talapoin of Boodh and of Saraswati—the Brahmin and the Mollah—the Dervish and the Monk—the Patriarch and the Vicar—the Roman Pontiff and the Moderator of the Synod;—and all the millions who profess what they do not understand.

Then first came in intolerance. The worshippers of the forty-four millions of gods never quarrel; they take their god, as they take their wife—for better or for worse—and if any of them become discontented because their god will not listen to their prayers, they go to another, whom they expect to be more propitious.

Those who visited Delphi did not quarrel with those who went to Ephesus. So with the Philosophers. There were no burnings, or roastings, or rackings, because this man did not believe what that man believed. It is only in the theology of the Hebrews, and their followers, we find men undertaking to vindicate God—as if the Almighty Power was inadequate to maintain its own omnipotence, without the aid of man! It was under the influence of this system that Ethics became utterly extinguished in the affairs of society. The liberty of philosophizing, the open exercise of the faculties bestowed by God on man, was perverted; men presuming that God was a mere man, because their law-givers said, in contradiction of the decalogue, that God made man after his own image. Men, under the Jewish law, affected to exercise the powers of the Almighty, and to describe God as if he were man.

How could men who professed no more than to be *lovers of truth*—*Sofis*—how could they contend with men who affected, not to be gods themselves, but to *hold his thunderbolts*? We cannot in the Jewish Books find any Ethics—they are violations of all benevolence; and their disciples of Arabia have improved marvellously on the morals of the Jews.

What has been called the Scholastic learning, came in

associated by superstitious zeal, with the mythological theories of the time. The genius of Greece fell with her liberties; though there was what may be called a revival in the Alexandrian School, among which first began the preaching of Christianity, with the express purpose of reviving the old philosophy which seeks the fundamental principles of human knowledge.

Philo, a Hebrew, endeavored to reconcile the Platonic Philosophy with the Mosaic Books. About the end of the second century, in the very same schools were visited by Hebrews, Pagans and Christians, who lived in charity with each other, and with the Gnostics, who studied in the same schools. The inevitable effects of which was to give rise to what hath been designated as the *Eclectic*, embodied by Ammonius Saccas, who by selections from the Greek Philosophy, the Hebrew traditions, the Oriental Mythology, and some concessions to the rising spirit of Christianity, of which the Gnostics had given an example, composed a curious system, called the *Eclectic Philosophy*, out of which sprung ages of contention, during which this hypothetical and practical Ethics were passed over as of inferior, or of no consideration.

In the first half of the middle age, there were but rare and faint lights. Moses Ben Maimon taught philosophy among his own Hebrew people, then in a state of cruel persecution. Some Mahomedans also distinguished themselves at this period, as Avicenna and Averroes, who translated the Peripatetic Philosophy into their own language, from which Arabic, the Latin translations were made in the 12th century, which gave rise to the Scholastic Philosophy.

The schoolmen were, in fact, theologians, who employed philosophy to sustain the rising religion. The character of the Scholastic system may be understood from that of its founder, Aurelius Augustinus (usually called St. Augustin,) Bishop of Hippo, in Africa. He was for ages, the sole oracle of the Latin Church. The doctrines of original sin, predestination, and grace, were first introduced by him. Yet this founder and oracle, whose notions absorbed Europe for eleven centuries, and whose influence remains at this day, was grossly ignorant, and so audacious a liar, that in his thirty-third sermon, he gravely asserts, that in Ethiopia, "*We saw many men and women without heads—with two great eyes in their stomachs; and in a country further south, a people who had but one eye, and that in the forehead.*" His vindication was, that the end justified the means!

The disciples of Augustin were numerous—but they, like the ancient sects, split, and were found in after times, opposed to each other. Thomas Aquinas was his most redoubtable supporter; and though not so general and absolute as two centuries ago, he is sometimes referred to, as well as his master, at this day.

These are the mystics whose whims and fancies superseded the ancient Ethics. It has been made questionable whether the doctrines of St. Augustin were or were not known to Mahomed. Whoever had the *merit*, such as it was, of being first, cannot deprive the Church of Geneva of the honor of sustaining the Jewish code, or the dogmas of St. Augustin.

The Reformation continues to be talked of—as a great affair—in the eyes of those schooled up in ignorance of every thing else. It must be a great affair, for it is in absolute repugnance with the *doctrinal Ethics of Christianity*, from which some say it is inseparable—but with which others say it is wholly irreconcilable.

Here we leave it, to pursue *Ethics*; that is, the practice of benevolence in all human concerns—which is the very essence of the Christian system, and not to be reconciled with that of the Jews.

When we next touch this subject, probably it may be in an effort to exhibit the path to Ethics, through the avenues of Natural Philosophy, or the different methods of studying nature.

TWENTY-THIRD CONGRESS. SECOND SESSION.

[Continuation of the Debate in the House of Representatives, on Mr. Lincoln's Motion.]

WEDNESDAY, December 24th, 1831.

Sir, said Mr. SMITH, the gentleman has further told the House, and in this I think him correct to a considerable extent—that great apathy now prevails in Maine upon this subject. It is so, in one point of view. And is not this another most satisfactory argument against the adoption of the resolution? Why force such a call upon the Executive at this time, if the people themselves, who are immediately interested, are not anxious upon the subject? I repeat, Sir, that if I were governed only by the arguments which the gentleman's own remarks furnish upon this subject, I could not with him vote in favor of the resolution.

But it is true, there is a degree of apathy in Maine, and with the people of Maine, upon this subject, at the present time. Sir, the people of Maine take a proper view of its situation. They consider it in hands which are bound to control it. They consider it as still under negotiation, and in a state of progression. And while it is so, they do not desire to interpose obstacles to its right termination, nor to prejudice its progress. My colleague, as well as the gentleman from Massachusetts, knows, that the negotiation upon this subject is still pending between our Government and that of Great Britain, for the fact has been so announced in the opening Message of the President to Congress at its present session, and the gentleman from Massachusetts has read to the House that part of the Message.

But, says my honorable colleague, (Mr. Evans,) two years and a half have elapsed without any Minister of this Government at the Court of the British Government to attend to this negotiation. Sir, this is true. But, said Mr. S. I am greatly surprised that my honorable colleague should have mentioned this fact, either as a reproach upon the Executive of this nation, or a reason why this resolution for information should now pass. Whose fault has it been, let me ask, during these two years and a half to which the gentleman alludes, that our Government has been thus long without a representative in England? Has it been the fault of the Executive of this nation? Or of the State of Maine,—or rather, I should ask, has it been the fault of the people of Maine? Does not my honorable colleague, as well as the honorable mover of the resolution know full well, that two attempts certainly have been made by the Executive of this nation, to have our Government represented at the British Court, and that it is no fault of his that the interests of Maine and Massachusetts have not been attended to there? Sir, let me tell my colleague, and this House also, that the people of Maine understand right well, and most correctly, as I believe, that the want of a national representative at the British Court on the part of our Government, during those two and a half years past, has operated as a most serious, if not principal obstacle, in the adjustment of this most important boundary question, in which Maine is so deeply interested. They understand, also, that in this omission to be so represented abroad, the National Executive is free of all blame, and that upon other heads the censure must fall.

Sir, continued Mr. S. I can see no practical good to be accomplished by this resolution. I am equally ignorant, with the mover of it, and with my colleague, of the nature of any information which the Executive can possess upon the subject, proper to be communicated to the House, and to the public, at this time. The negotiation is pending still. But the honorable gentleman from Massachusetts, says, that State is deeply interested in the negotiation—that Maine has heretofore sought the aid of Massachusetts in this matter, and that Massachusetts freely pledged herself to Maine, and most solemnly, to stand by her, and help to maintain her rights in this controversy, at all times, and under all circumstances. And the gentleman here declares, that Massachusetts has been true to her pledges thus given, and he here renews those pledges of continued fidelity in every event to come. And it is with reference to the alleged interest of that State on this subject, to her past pledges and support of Maine, and to her pledges of continued fidelity, he has offered a resolution calling for certain information touching the immediate rights and interests of Maine, without intending any disrespect to any one. This call is also made subject to the very proper condition, which I will regard as made in sincerity, that the President shall communicate only such information, if any, as cannot prejudice the negotiation that is now pending.

Sir, all this implies a suspicion that there may be information possessed by the Executive upon the subject-matter of the negotiation, which the President will think proper to communicate to this House, and to the public at this time. I cannot conceive of its being so. I do not believe it is so. But as the gentleman from Massachusetts thinks otherwise, and is anxious to be informed how the fact is—as he alleges the deep interest of his State in the matter—as he has recapitulated her past pledges to

Maine, and asserts her constant fidelity to them, and now renews them in the most solemn manner, to stand by Maine in this controversy under all circumstances—as he is willing to appeal to the discretion of the Executive upon the propriety of communicating at this time either more or less, or none at all, of the supposed information upon the subject—and as he (Mr. S.) also had entire confidence in the discretion of the President to communicate the documents sought, if any there be, or to withhold them, as the interests of Maine, Massachusetts, and the nation, may, in his opinion, require—he (Mr. S.) would from these insinuations alone, if the gentleman from Massachusetts persists in crowding his resolution upon the Executive at this time, vote for its passage.

But, said Mr. S. I protest against the idea, that there is any thing in the possession of the Executive in connexion with this matter that could, if all were made known to the world, do dishonor to Maine or to the National Government.

The only reason existing at the present time, of which he could conceive why the whole correspondence and documents relating to the matter might not be properly spread before this House and before the world at the present time, is, that a negotiation upon the subject of them is still pending between our Government and a foreign Government, and that this negotiation may be greatly prejudiced by such a premature publication. In all other respects, I have no fears whatever. There is no concealment and no disguise upon the matter, which is not for the common benefit of all the States in the Union—all of which are interested in the pending negotiation.

As to the interference, Sir, of Massachusetts with the affairs of Maine, and upon which one of my honorable colleagues has expressed himself in terms that he feels to be justly merited, I have not (said Mr. Smith) much of feeling. The contrary winds—the counter winds—the political trade winds of Massachusetts, which are felt occasionally sweeping over the affairs of Maine, like the counter and trade winds which are met with on the natural ocean, serve a most salutary purpose. They admonish the yeomanry of Maine, with great accuracy, of the direction in which their true interests are to be pursued. And so long as Massachusetts will keep up this sort of interest, Maine will continue to be found, as she has been for years past, true to her real interests and principles.

Sir, I am not sure, nevertheless, that there would not have been more propriety, and more of honorable courtesy on the part of the gentleman from Massachusetts in this matter, if he had consulted with at least a portion of the delegation from Maine in relation to his resolution before having proposed it.

I did suppose, Sir, that the honorable gentleman could have found one, certainly, of that delegation, in whom he could have reposed confidence upon this matter. But even that one of my honorable colleagues entirely disclaims all knowledge of the honorable mover's intentions, before the resolution was offered; and the gentleman from Massachusetts admits, in fact, that he consulted none of the delegation from Maine in relation to it. To me, sir, it seems that in a matter of this character, there would have been more of courtesy if the gentleman from Massachusetts had adopted a different course. I have not, however, on account of this, any strong feelings. But regarding the disposition and pledges of the State of Massachusetts upon this boundary question—regarding what she is said to have done, and is willing to do with Maine in relation to it hereafter—and altogether repudiating the idea that there is any thing in this whole subject matter which need be concealed, except upon the ground that the negotiation upon it is still pending between our Government and Great Britain—regarding, moreover, the gentleman's assurance, which is very properly embodied in his resolution, that he seeks nothing which the President may not deem altogether proper to be communicated at this time, I am willing, for one, that his resolution should pass.

Mr. EVANS replied. He said his surprise now was, that his colleague (Mr. Smith) should take exceptions to the motives under the influence of which he was disposed to vote for the resolution, when the gentleman himself avows an intention to vote with him. That gentleman was welcome to the benefit of the reasons which might induce him to support the resolution, and he claimed the same indulgence for himself. The information called for in the resolution he deemed extremely important, and if it was proper, it should be given to the House; he was anxious to receive it. His colleague (Mr. Smith) had expressed his surprise that because he (Mr. E.) had advanced a doubt whether this information would be given, that we should ask for it! Mr. E. said he was one of those who would not be deterred from making due exertions by the existence of such a doubt. The possibility of eliciting desirable information was sufficient inducement to him to command a trial. It had also been said that the negotiation was in a state of progression; he would ask what sort of progression!—whether it was backward or forward? The gentleman had disavowed all desire of concealment, on the part of the opponents of the resolution; but, said Mr. E., this is the

very gist of this matter. We do complain of concealment; and we desire to know what is the progress and purport of this negotiation between the government of Maine and that of the General Government; and if the gentleman is sincere in his professions, let him join myself and others in bringing the whole subject before the public. Mr. E. concluded by an allusion to the remarks of the gentleman from Georgia, (Mr. Foster,) expressing his surprise at now being denominated a nullifier.

Mr. SMITH said that there was only a remark or two of his honorable colleague to which he would advert. The gentleman says, there has been a desire on the part of the Governor and Council of Maine, and of some others, to conceal the proceedings which have been had in relation to this boundary controversy. The gentleman was very careful to say, or rather not to say, that the Governor and Council of Maine had ever been called upon to disclose any portion of those proceedings. According to my recollections, sir—and I think my honorable colleague's recollection will confirm my own upon the subject—the Legislature of Maine have never made a call upon the Governor and Council of that State to disclose any of those proceedings.

[Mr. EVANS here rose, and said, his recollection was not altogether distinct upon the subject, but he believed such a call had been attempted, and if not carried, it was voted down by the majority with whom his colleague (Mr. Smith) acted in the Legislature of Maine.]

Sir, continued Mr. S., my honorable colleague knows full well, that the People of Maine have never called for such a disclosure of those proceedings. And whatever the Legislature of that State has done, and whatever those who have constituted that Legislature and the other official organs of the State, for years past, have done, in relation to this subject, has been most satisfactorily and triumphantly sustained by the People of the State; and it is manifest, that if there has been any improper concealment in the matter, of which I know nothing, my honorable colleague's remarks of censure strike at the People themselves, and not at their immediate representatives in the Legislature whom they have sustained. Sir, I maintain, that there is nothing for concealment in it, which might not be disclosed most creditably to Maine, if there were no negotiation still pending with Great Britain. Under any other condition of the affair, I could have no objection to spreading the whole of the proceedings of Maine, and of all connected with her in it, as well as those of the national government, before this House and before the world. When I addressed this House a short time since, I remarked explicitly that I repudiated the idea that there was any thing to be concealed at this time upon any other ground than the fear of prejudicing the pending negotiation. And, I now say, that, having entire confidence in the discretion of the Executive to determine rightly whether any information can be properly communicated at this time or not, and not fearing that any can be disclosed at any time discreditable to the State or nation, and regarding the alleged interests of Massachusetts in the subject, and her relationships to Maine in it, if the honorable gentleman from Massachusetts insists on the passage of the resolution, I am willing for one, that it should pass, believing that to be the most judicious course under the circumstances of the case as now presented.

Mr. WARD moved (by consent) that when the House adjourn, it adjourn to Saturday next, at 12 o'clock.

On this question Mr. BEATY asked for the yeas and nays—but the motion was not seconded by the House.

Mr. CHILTON then moved to amend the motion by substituting Friday for Saturday.

This was also negatived, and the motion of Mr. WARD was agreed to.

The House then adjourned, to meet again on Saturday, the 27th inst.

SATURDAY, December 27, 1831.

The Hon. ROBERT T. LYTLE, of Ohio, appeared, and was qualified.

Mr. WARDWELL, from the Committee on Revolutionary Pensions, reported a bill to continue the office of Commissioner of Pensions; which was read twice and committed.

On motion of Mr. Potts,

Resolved, That a Committee be appointed on Enrolled Bills.

Mr. BYNUM submitted the following resolution, which, under the rule, lies one day:

Resolved, That the Executive be requested to cause to be laid before this House, as soon as practicable, such information in relation to the relative positions of the provinces of Texas, one of the United Provinces of the Republic of Mexico, and the Government of the United States of North America, as may be in possession of either of the Departments, not deemed incompatible with the interests of either of the two Governments.

Also, what progress has been made in distinguishing the boundary lines between the Government of the Republic of Mexico, which were to be run in conformity with the stipulations made

and entered into between the Government of Spain and that of the United States, as ratified by the latter in Congress on the 22d February, 1819.

Also, whether, if any subsequent regulations have been entered into between the Commissioners of this and the Government of Mexico, to carry into execution the conditions of the above mentioned stipulations, posterior to the recognition of the latter Government, and as an independent Republic.

NORTH EASTERN BOUNDARY.

The resolution heretofore offered by Mr. Lincoln, was again taken up:

Mr. Gillet moved to lay the resolution on the table, which was decided in the negative, yeas 79, nays 87.

The resolution was then agreed to by the following vote: yeas 87, nays 79.

The Speaker laid before the House the following letter from the Secretary of the Treasury:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
December 25th 1834.

SIR:—In obedience to the first clause of the Resolution of the House of Representatives passed on the 11th instant, directing the Secretary of the Treasury "to communicate to the House of Representatives, as soon as practicable, copies of the correspondence not heretofore communicated, which had taken place between him and the President of the Bank of the United States on the subject of the Bank drafts," &c.

I have now the honor to submit a copy of a letter on that subject received from the President of the Bank of the United States, on the 28th ultimo and the reply thereto by this Department on the 24th instant.

In order to make the contents of both, more intelligible, and to include all probability embraced by the resolution, I have taken the liberty to precede them by a copy of the Treasury circular, issued by this Department on the 5th ultimo and to which these letters so frequently refer, with a copy of the communication of that date, transmitting it to the Bank.

I have the honor to remain, very respectfully your obedient servant,

LEVI WOODBURY,
Secretary of Treasury.

The Hon. the Speaker of the
House of Representatives.

The following message from the President of the United States was received by the hands of Mr. Donelson, his private Secretary.

To the House of Representatives:

I transmit to the House a Report from the Secretary of State, together with the papers relating to the refusal of the French Government to make provision for the execution of the Treaty between the United States and France, concluded on the 4th of July, 1831, requested by their resolution of the 24th instant.

ANDREW JACKSON.

WASHINGTON, 27th Dec., 1834.

On motion of Mr. Foster, the message and accompanying papers, were referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

On motion of Mr. Reed, 10,000 extra copies of the report of the Secretary of the Treasury communicating the number, names, pay, &c. of those persons engaged in the several custom-houses in the United States, were ordered to be printed.

The House then adjourned.

IN SENATE.

MONDAY, December 29th, 1834.

Petitions and Memorials were presented by Mr. SILSBEE, Mr. HENDRICKS, Mr. EWING, and Mr. TOMLINSON.

Mr. EWING presented a memorial from the Legislature of Ohio, praying the passage of a law by Congress, to adjust and settle the Northern boundary line of the State of Ohio; which was laid on the table and ordered to be printed.

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a communication from the Treasury Department, relative to the Insolvent Debtors of the United States.

Also, a memorial from the citizens of Hillsborough Pennsylvania, praying an additional appropriation for the continuation and repair of the Cumberland road; which was referred to the Committee on Roads and Canals.

He also laid before the Senate a memorial from citizens of New York, praying Congress to fit out an exploring expedition to the South Seas; which was referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Mr. KING, of Georgia, gave notice, that to-morrow he would ask leave to bring in a bill to establish a mail route in East Florida.

Mr. TOMLINSON gave notice, that to-morrow he would ask leave to introduce a bill for the relief of Walter Lomax and Abiel Gay.

Mr. BELL, from the Committee on Claims, reported a bill for the relief of Hiram A. Hunter.

Mr. BELL also reported unfavorably upon the petition of George Bently and others.

Mr. KING, of Alabama on leave given, introduced a bill for the relief of David McCord; which was twice read and referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. WHITE submitted the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Committee on Revolutionary Claims be instructed to inquire into the propriety of providing by law for the payment of the commutation of five years' full pay to the heirs of Harry Dixon, a Colonel in the North Carolina line or Continental establishment during the revolutionary war.

The Senate then adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, MONDAY, December 29th, 1834.

[Mr. MANN, of New York, presented the petition of sundry citizens of the State of New York, praying for the passage of a law to permit the introduction of Red Cedar timber prepared for rail roads, into the United States free of duty.]

Mr. JARVIS, from the same Committee, reported a bill to carry into effect the convention between the United States and Spain; which was read twice and committed.

The following resolution, submitted on Wednesday last, by Mr. REYNOLDS, was taken up:

Resolved, That hereafter, in all elections made by the House of Representatives for officers, the votes shall be given *viva voce*, each member in his place naming aloud the person for whom he votes.

Mr. REYNOLDS remarked, that the resolution was of some importance, and that he did not wish to force it on the consideration of the House at this time, but wished the action on it at some time; and that he perceived that there were many members absent from their seats; he therefore would move to postpone the further consideration of the subject until Tuesday week, which was agreed to.

The resolution was then laid on the table.

The resolution to print 10,000 extra copies of the correspondence between the Secretary of the Treasury and the President of the Bank of the United States, was taken up.

After a few remarks of explanation by the mover of the resolution, Mr. HUBBARD, the motion was agreed to.

On motion of Mr. WARD,

Resolved, That the Committee on Military Affairs inquire into the expediency of granting to the widow of the late General Leavenworth, deceased, a sum equal to his pay and emoluments from the time of his death to the thirty-first day of December instant.

Mr. PINCKNEY offered the following resolution, which, under the rule, lies one day:

Resolved, That the Secretary of War be, and he is hereby, requested to communicate to this House such information as may be necessary to explain the cause or causes of the suspension of the work at Fort Sumpter, in Charleston harbor, and whether any, and if any, what measures have been taken by the Department, in relation to the difficulty from which said suspension has arisen.

On motion of Mr. THOMPSON, of Ohio,

Resolved, That the Committee on Roads and Canals be instructed to inquire into the expediency of granting a quantity of the unsold unappropriated public land in the State of Ohio, to that State, to be by her sold, and the proceeds applied to the purchase of the Sandy and Beaver Canal, which is ultimately intended to connect the Ohio Canal with that of Pennsylvania. If this plan should not be deemed advisable, to inquire into the expediency of a subscription by the United States for a portion of the said stock, or the granting of efficient aid in the construction of said canal in any other acceptable mode—and that the several acts of incorporation of said Canal Company, the report of the engineers who surveyed and located it, together with the letters, and other papers accompanying them, be referred to said committee, and be printed for the use of the members of both Houses of Congress.

On motion of Mr. MITCHEL,

Resolved, That the Committee on Roads and Canals be instructed to inquire into the propriety of making an appropriation for clearing out the obstructions in the Muskingum river, in the State of Ohio, from the termination of slack water navigation at Zanesville, to its junction with the Ohio river.

Mr. SEVIER offered the following resolution, which, under a rule of the House, lies one day:

Resolved, That the President of the United States be requested, (if not deemed incompatible with the public interest,) to negotiate with Spain for her right and title to the country lying between the Sabine and Red Rivers, in Arkansas Territory.

On motion of Mr. PINCKNEY, the bill establishing a Navy Yard in the city of Charleston, South Carolina, was made the special order of the day for Wednesday week.

The SPEAKER laid before the House the following communications.

A letter from the Secretary of the Treasury in answer to a resolution of the House of the 24th inst., in relation to the claim of the United States upon the Bank of Columbia—referred to the Committee of Ways and Means.

A letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, in response to a resolution of the 16th instant, relative to the official proceedings of the Government Directors of the Bank of the United States—referred to the Committee of Ways and Means.

A report from the Secretary of the Treasury in relation to the bridge across the Potomac, at Washington—referred to the Committee of Claims.

PAY OF NAVAL OFFICERS.

The orders of the day being announced, the bill to equalize and regulate the pay of the officers of the Navy and Army was taken up and the amendments agreed to in Committee of the Whole were considered. The first amendment, relating to Senior Captains, was first considered, and adopted as follows:

SENIOR CAPTAIN.

At all times when in service, four thousand five hundred dollars.

When on leave of absence, or waiting orders, three thousand five hundred dollars.

ALL OTHER CAPTAINS.

When commanding squadrons, or coast stations, and when acting as navy commissioners, four thousand five hundred dollars.

When commanding navy yards, four thousand dollars.

When on other duty, three thousand seven hundred and fifty dollars.

When on leave of absence, or waiting orders, three thousand dollars.

COMMANDERS, OR MASTERS COMMANDANT.

On sea service, two thousand five hundred dollars.

On other duty, two thousand dollars.

Waiting orders, one thousand eight hundred dollars.

LIEUTENANTS.

Commanding, one thousand eight hundred dollars.

On other duty, one thousand five hundred dollars.

Waiting orders, one thousand two hundred dollars.

ASSISTANT SURGEON.

Waiting orders, six hundred and fifty dollars.

At sea, nine hundred and fifty dollars.

After passing and found qualified for promotion to surgeon, eight hundred and fifty dollars.

At sea, one thousand two hundred dollars.

When stationed at Navy Yards, hospitals, rendezvous, and receiving ships, nine hundred and fifty dollars.

After being passed and stationed as above, one thousand one hundred and fifty dollars.

SURGEONS.

For the first five years after the date of his commission, one thousand dollars.

For the second five years, one thousand two hundred dollars.

For the third five years, one thousand four hundred dollars.

For the fourth five years, one thousand six hundred dollars.

After he shall have been commissioned as a surgeon twenty years, and upwards, one thousand eight hundred dollars.

All surgeons of the navy under orders for duty, at navy yards, receiving vessels, rendezvous, or naval hospitals, shall have an increase of one-fourth of the foregoing amount of their respective annual pay, from the date of their acceptance of such orders.

All surgeons of the navy ordered to any of the ships or vessels of the United States, commissioned for sea service, shall have an increase of one-third of the foregoing amount of their respective annual pay, from the date of their acceptance of such orders; and when appointed to perform the duties of surgeon general, his pay shall be increased three-fourths.

When attached to vessels for sea service, or at navy yards, fourteen hundred dollars.

When on leave of absence, or waiting orders, nine hundred dollars.

CHAPLAINS.

When attached to vessels for sea service, or at navy yards, one thousand two hundred dollars.

When on leave of absence, or waiting orders, eight hundred dollars.

PROFESSOR OF MATHEMATICS.

When attached to vessels for sea service, or in a yard, one thousand two hundred dollars.

SECRETARIES.

To commanders of squadrons, when commanding in chief, one thousand dollars.

To commanders of squadrons, when not commanding in chief, nine hundred dollars.

SAILING MASTERS.

Of a ship of the line for sea service, one thousand one hundred dollars.

When on other duty, one thousand dollars.

When on leave of absence, or waiting orders, seven hundred and fifty dollars.

SECOND MASTERS.

When attached to vessels for sea service, seven hundred and fifty dollars.

When on other duty, five hundred dollars.

When on leave of absence, or waiting orders, four hundred dollars.

PASSED MIDSHIPMEN.

When attached to vessels for sea service, six hundred dollars.

When on other duty, five hundred dollars.

When on leave of absence, or waiting orders, four hundred dollars.

WARRANTED MASTERS' MATES.

When attached to vessels for sea service, or at navy yards, four hundred and fifty dollars.

When on leave of absence, or waiting orders, three hundred dollars.

MIDSHIPMEN.

When attached to vessels for sea service, four hundred dollars.

When on other duty, three hundred and fifty dollars.

When on leave of absence, or waiting orders, three hundred dollars.

CLERKS.

Of a yard, nine hundred dollars.

First clerk to a commandant of a navy yard, nine hundred dollars.

Second clerk to a commandant of a navy yard, seven hundred and fifty dollars.

To commanders of squadrons, captains of fleets, and commanders of vessels, five hundred dollars.

The clause of the bill, and the amendment proposed to the same in relation to additional allowances for travelling, and extra services, gave rise to a debate of some length, in which Messrs. HUBBARD, FILLMORE, WATMOUGH, MCKINLEY, VANDERPOEL, REED, MANN of New York, WAYNE, MASON of Virginia, BROWN, and HARPER of Pennsylvania, participated. Various propositions of amendment were suggested, but before any question was taken—

Mr. BOON said, the House was thin, and there was no likelihood that the bill would be disposed of at the present sitting. He therefore moved an adjournment, but withdrew the motion at the request of

Mr. HUBBARD, who asked the consent of the House to offer the following resolution:

Resolved, That the ladies be admitted to the privileged seats of the Hall of the House of Representatives on Wednesday next.

Objection being made, Mr. HUBBARD moved to suspend the rule; which was agreed to. Yeas 109, nays, 18.

The resolution was then submitted and agreed to.

The House then adjourned.

FOREIGN.

The London Courier of the 21st November—which it should be remembered is opposed to Wellington—gives the following extracts from the Scotch and provincial papers to exhibit

THE SPIRIT OF THE COUNTRY JOURNALS.

From what is stated in the London papers it seems next to certain that the Duke of Wellington is again the favorite, and that his Majesty meditates not merely a change of men but of measures; else why say to the late Premier that he was satisfied with his Ministry, and deprive him of the seals of office in the same breath. It would be easy to lengthen the present article by dwelling on the difficulty which Wellington must experience with all his resources in getting up even a "lath and plaster" ministry. The bare idea of a man who wears a sword by his side presiding a second time over the political destinies of Britain has had a startling effect upon the citizens of London.—*Dunfries Courier*.

The Duke of Wellington is said to be with the King. The Queen is charged with the blame of the whole transaction. Lord Brougham is doubted, but may yet redeem himself. "Reformers—to your posts." "Be united!" "Be calm!" "Be determined!" If a Tory Ministry be appointed, call meetings in every parish to remonstrate with the King. The Parliament may be dissolved; begin the formation of election committees without a moment's delay. The Members of the new Parliament must be pledged to the teeth.—*Glasgow Argus*.

The extraordinary and unexpected event which we this day announce will excite the most intense interest throughout the length and breadth of the land. The dissolution of the Mel-

bourne Administration appears to have been altogether unlooked for, even in those quarters where the "shadows of coming events" in the political world are soonest perceived and its announcement falls upon the public ear, starting as a thunderbolt. The return of the Conservatives to power must, we should think, be followed by a dissolution of the present parliament, and an appeal to the sense of the country by a new election. The chance of their success, in such case, appears to be altogether desperate; and if they were by any possibility to succeed, it must be upon the faith of effecting the identical reforms which were promised, and which were in the course of being effected by the Whigs. But these they could not consent to accomplish without an abandonment of principle, and consequently loss of credit with the country at large. On the other hand, a mixed and comprehensive Administration, at the present moment—when questions upon which parties are irreconcilably opposed remain undecided—would, in all probability, prove inefficient and unsatisfactory. But the present crisis sets all speculation at defiance, and we must wait for further developments, which may be hourly expected.—*Edinburgh Observer*.

An event, which we have for some time expected, has at length taken place; and the Melbourne Ministry is no more! This startling, though gratifying, fact; is the only theme upon which the public can think or talk.—*Glasgow Courier*.

We have not seen so much excitement at Taunton since the Reform Bill. The Tories are in high glee, and already talk of an election, and boast that they will beat the Reformers. But Reformers must not be idle; the cause of reform itself, the liberties of the people of England are at stake, and they must prepare to assert them. Let the people assemble again by thousands and by hundreds of thousands, and address the Throne not to place the reins of government in the hands of their bitter and mortal enemies.—*Taunton Journal*.

The intelligence of the dissolution of the Whig Government was received by the politicians in this town (Chard) without much excitement. The liberals, who have long viewed the acts of the Grey Ministry with disgust, treat it as a matter of total indifference; and they who call themselves Conservatives, we believe, are not over elated at the prospect of having their party in office again, from a fear of their being unable to manage the Commons.—*Sherborne Journal*.

The announcement at Lyme Regis of the dissolution of the Melbourne Administration, caused some astonishment, and no little activity among the politicians; some talk of looking out for a new candidate. At the last election the Reformers divided themselves; the Tories are now strong and it is advisable that the Reformers look to themselves.—*Sherborne Journal*.

The intelligence of the change of Ministers was received with great pleasure by the population of Dorchester; and we have no doubt, as the hearts of the inhabitants respond to the wishes and decision of our gracious King, that they will be among the first to send up the address to his Majesty expressive of their firm allegiance and determination to support the Throne. The loyal inhabitants of Weymouth have already begun the good work, and set an example to the other boroughs in this county. An address is their lying at the Guildhall for signatures.—*Dorset Chronicle*.

The important announcement of the dismissal of the Whig Administration created a lively sensation in this town. (Poole), and so generally has public confidence been withdrawn from that party, in consequence of the disparity between their sayings and their doings, their professions and their performance, that an expression of regret at the termination of their career has scarcely been heard.—*Dorset Chronicle*.

The intelligence of the Melbourne Ministry being dissolved, occasioned great surprise and regret at Poole. The regret has, however, been lessened by the conviction that whatever Ministry takes office must reform all abuses in Church and State. The People now have the power in their own hands, and it will be their fault if they suffer the benefits conferred by the Reform Bill to be wrested from them—Should another election take place, Poole will not be behind in returning members who will oppose any return to the mischievous days of Toryism.—*Sherborne Journal*.

From the New York Times.

By the Charlemagne, Capt. Pierce, from Havre, on the 5th December, we have ten days later advices than by previous arrivals.

The English Ministry had not yet been formed, as Sir Robert Peel's presence was necessary, and he could not probably arrive before the 7th, though there were rumors that he was expected on the 3d.

Lord Brougham had gone over to Paris, having first applied to the new Chancellor, Lord Lyndhurst, for the office of Chief Baron of the Exchequer, which he offered to execute for a salary

of 5000*l* and his expenses, in lieu of the regular salary of 7000*l*. As Lord Lyndhurst still retains the office himself, it is supposed that his tenure of the Chancellorship is to depend upon the decision of Sir Robert Peel.

Galignani's Messenger of November 26th, contains the following:—It is said to have been decided on Friday in the Council, that the Bill relative to the twenty-five millions claimed by the United States, shall be presented to the Chamber in one of its earliest sittings. M. Thiers, it is added, affirms that he shall be able to carry it.

The Paris Constitutionnel asserts that the new ministry are in communication with the Duke of Wellington, and that the best understanding exists between the chiefs of the two cabinets.

Lord Melbourne had arrived at his country seat.—An address was presented by the citizens of the town, in answer to which his Lordship said among the rest, that "he did not feel himself in the slightest degree personally aggrieved by any thing which had taken place" in regard to the dismissal of the ministry.

The following postscript appears in the Quarterly Review just published; as it is evidently an authorised statement we give it entire:—

Nov. 19th.—We do not affect to have access to the secrets of the Cabinet or the closet, but we believe that the following statement of the circumstances of the dissolution of the Ministry will be found substantially correct: for minor facts we do not pretend to vouch, but of the leading facts we have been assured by the concurring testimony of well informed persons. There were two parties in the Cabinet. One, the majority we fear, thought that they could not meet parliament without announcing some strong measures of what they called church reform: the other (to which section Lord Melbourne is said to have inclined) were reluctant to pledge themselves to this extent, and declared they must resign if such measures were to be proposed. In this dilemma, Lord Melbourne waited upon the King to inform him how the matter stood, and proceeded to offer a series, one of which has been, we presume because it looks like a joke been allowed to transpire. Lord J. Russell was the first person proposed as leader of the House of Commons, such a nomination was no very potent pledge either of the strength or the respectability of the government in public estimation or of discipline or good understanding among the ministers themselves: and Lord Melbourne is said to have candidly informed his Majesty that his propositions even if agreed to would not have the effect of establishing unanimity; or the great and vital questions of the church, the two sections of the Cabinet would be still irreconcilable, and it followed as a matter of course, that whenever that question should be brought into discussion, the dissolution of the cabinet must ensue. In this state of things his Majesty, with equal frankness and good sense, suggested that in "the proposal was to settle nothing, but on the contrary, to render another crisis inevitable, there would be no use in patching up a provisional expedient, and that it would be better to do at once that which was admitted to be unavoidable at last, namely to dissolve the incoherent and distracted Cabinet. In this rational suggestion, Lord Melbourne freely acquiesced—the Cabinet was dissolved, and the late Premier conveyed to the Duke of Wellington his Majesty's letter, summoning his Grace to Brighton. In all this there was not and would not be any concert, much less intrigue, between the King and the Conservative party, and we believe we may assert that the retiring ministers confess that his Majesty was not acting under any other influence, or with any other views, than those which were naturally and obviously suggested by his communication with Lord Melbourne himself, and by his lordship's own statement of the difficulties of the case. The article goes on to say—

The Duke of Wellington too has not been wanting to his noble character. With a magnanimity unparalleled, we believe, in political history, he has assumed all the difficulties and responsibilities while he declines the personal honors and advantages naturally belonging to the circumstances in which he was placed. He has advised his Majesty to make Sir Robert Peel first Minister, and has generously undertaken to carry on the routine of government until the right Hon. Baronet's return from Italy. Until that event no permanent appointments will take place.—The Duke of Wellington will exercise his temporary authority with equal firmness and moderation; he will maintain the honor and interests of the country abroad and its tranquility at home, and in a truly constitutional spirit will have preserved to the new Prime Minister a full, free and unfettered power to select the persons and policy by which he may find it expedient to conduct affairs of the empire.—*Courier*.

"The Germanic Diet, has forbidden the Editors of all Journals in the States of the Confederation from publishing articles relative to political searches and arrests which takes place in the different States. The neglect to comply with this order will be punished by the suppression of the journals. The Frankfort journals have already received notice of the prohibition."

From the Globe.
THE IMPARTIAL REGISTER.

We noticed, a few days since, the appeal which Messrs. Gales and Seaton made to the Senate, to get up one of its impartial committees to *whitewash* the false, disingenuous compilation with which they have stuffed the Library of Congress, at an expense to the country of, probably, not less than \$20,000. We showed how the perfidious publishers had treated Mr. Benton, utterly falsifying some of his powerful speeches on the Bank question, and totally suppressing the very ablest and most interesting. Mr. Hill is another industrious, able, fearless, and faithful Senator, whose labors have served to expose to the public, the sinister and corrupt policy which characterizes the vulgar and profligate Bank oligarchy, that sets up for rule in this country. As a matter of course, the Senate's junto, which apes the patrician impudence of the transatlantic peerage, have marked Mr. Hill's speeches as not of a class to have a place in that Register of Debates, which, at an immense expense to the Treasury, is imposed upon the public as an authentic parliamentary record of the speeches made in Congress. If Mr. Hill's speeches were permitted to appear, they would spoil much of the tinsel eloquence of the tawdry orators among us, who dress themselves out, and strut and declaim in all the mock heroics of the stage. The sober, stern truth—the overpowering argument—the inflexible principle of men so devoted to the cause of the people, as Messrs. Benton and Hill, would utterly overwhelm the fustian of our pseudo-patrician and patriot debaters. For the sakes, therefore, of these gentlemen, we find that although it is the interest of Messrs. Gales and Seaton to increase the volumes of their Register of Debates, they have not hesitated to suppress some of Mr. Hill's speeches as well as Mr. Benton's. We give some instances:

On the 15th of May, 1832, we find published in the Globe, a speech of Mr. Hill's occupying nearly seven columns, upon the subject of the Post Office, and the proposition to abolish the postage on newspapers—and also a reply to a most unjustifiable attack made on him by that Thersites of the federal camp, Mr. Holmes of Maine. The manner in which Mr. Holmes was handled, was sufficient to call for a suppression, and we find the speech thus disposed of in the Register of Debates, vol. 8, part 1, May 14.

"Mr. Hill read a series of observations to show that he never libelled any one—that he never violated the rules of the Senate, or abused its courtesy—and that he never asked General Jackson for an office."

Here the honest and impartial Editors, instead of giving Mr. Hill's answer to the shameful abuse of Senator Holmes, put in his mouth a string of charges against himself, to which he is not permitted to respond, because, forsooth, "Mr. Hill read a series of observations" instead of speaking them. Will Messrs. Gales and Seaton, assert that they have a right to suppress the speech of a member of the Senate in a series of debates which they are paid for printing, because the Senator had written out before he delivered what he pronounced in the Senate? What is given as said by most of the members in these debates is not what they actually said, but recollections and reports altered to suit the after thoughts of the speakers, who write them out for their constituents. It is not uncommon, we believe, for members to write out and commit their speeches to memory, or to speak from them as notes. Have such ever been excluded from the Register of Debates in any instance, except that of Mr. Hill, because they were "a series of observations," written and read by the speaker? We believe not.

In the same volume, page 1056, the same Register thus introduces Mr. Hill's speech in opposition to the Bank:

"Mr. Hill then read the following observations in opposition to the bill."

In this speech quotations were made from Mr. Clay's speech of 1811. These quotations are all dismissed with these remarks:

"Mr. H. here read nearly a column of extracts from the speech referred to."

"Mr. Hill here read a number of passages from Mr. Clay's speech."

Also, in the same volume, page 534, instead of inserting the Report itself, which was important, we have—

"Mr. Hill here read the report made to the Senate in 1811, by Mr. Clay, against renewing the charter of the Bank of the United States."

The passages in Mr. Clay's speech were incorporated with Mr. Hill's, and formed an indispensable portion of it. The whole argument and comment in relation to them were deficient without them. They are not to be found in the same book, and even if found in another, the reference is so general as not to enable the reader to identify them. "Mr. Hill read nearly a column," &c. What column? "Mr. Hill read a number of passages,"

&c. We are not told what passages nor what number of passages. On the 18th or 19th July, in the same year, there was published in the Globe, another very able and important speech of Mr. Hill, which is not noticed at all by Messrs. Gales and Seaton's Register of Debates.

This is the sort of mutilation and suppression which the speeches of the friends of the cause of the People have suffered, at the hands of this corn-fed foreigner.

The Legislature of the State of South Carolina adjourned about a week ago. Before the adjournment, a resolution was adopted, by which it is determined that the present Court of Appeals shall be abolished. The details of a new organization of the judiciary system are left to a committee, which is to sit during the recess, and report to the next session—the fundamental principle being fixed that all the judges shall ride the circuits, and afterwards constitute the Appeal Court.—*Nat. Intelligencer.*

BRANCH BANK DRAFTS.

The Galenian a paper printed at the Lead Mines, on the Upper Mississippi, about five hundred miles above St. Louis, arrived in this city, on Monday December 29th, dated Dec. 9th, and containing Mr. Secretary Woodbury's Circular Order, of November 5th, interdicting the reception of these drafts in payments to the United States, after the first of January, 1835. Thus the Circular has been circulated on the utmost verge of our settlements, long enough to circulate back again to the place from which it issued, before the time arrived for it to take effect. So much for the patriotic grief of the ex-panic makers, so movingly expressed through their organs, at the prospect of having all the farmers shaved out of their drafts, by not having time to hear of their interdiction till after it took effect.—*Globe.*

**STATEMENT
SHOWING THE IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF SPECIE,
FOR THE YEAR ENDING 30TH SEPTEMBER, 1834.**

In Senate.—Decr 16, 1834.

Laid on the table by Mr. BENTON, and ordered to be Printed.

	IMPORTS.			EXPORTS.		
	BULLION.	COIN.	Aggregate.	BULLION.	COIN.	Aggregate.
Boston.	Gold.	Silver.		Gold.	Silver.	
New York.	27,792	111,095	82,470	140,418	436,188	576,606
Philadelphia.	361,413	243,142	6,092,142	70,355	364,561	434,916
Baltimore.	90,890	43,435	17,231	22,428	292,666	315,094
Charleston.	4,860	56,344	10,368	3,400	87,445	90,845
New Orleans.	91,023	2,416	59,758	14,000	14,000	28,000
All other Ports.	8,161	2,412	271,184	8,331	639,575	647,906
Total.	330,305	119,561	11,979,510	12,681	2,591	1,591,457

No estimate is made of the importations, small in the detail, but great in the aggregate, which are not entered at the custom-houses.

Statement of Imports and Exports of Specie from 30th September, 1834, as per returns received to 13th December, 1834.

	IMPORTS.			EXPORTS.		
	BULLION.	COIN.	Aggregate from 30th Sept. to 13th Decem. 1834.	BULLION.	COIN.	Aggregate from 30th Sept. to 13th Decem. 1834.
Boston.	Gold.	Silver.		Gold.	Silver.	
New York.	27,160	500	1,417	47,994	521,853	1,007,178
Philadelphia.	65	604,314	1,093,579	11,574,865	6,98,790	6,98,790
Baltimore.	1,954	32,317	48,309	17,327	100,975	37,714
Charleston.		16,891	18,925	10,158	41,892	44,745
New Orleans.		260	1,083,336	4,000	11,000	11,000
Other Ports.		32,651	219,898	211,914	6,619	6,619
Total.	27,160	1,829	657,833	39,265	844,603	2,508,325

No estimate of what is not entered.

Prepared from returns received at the office of the Secretary of the Treasury, by

McCLINTOCK YOUNG,
Chief Clerk.

DECEMBER 13th, 1834.

SUPREME COURT, EASTERN DISTRICT.
Tuesday, December 30th, 1834.

Ordered by the Court, that a Court of Nisi Prius, be held at Philadelphia, in and for the City and County of Philadelphia, for four weeks, immediately preceding March Term 1835.

One Week for General Jury Trials.
Three do. Special Jury Trials.

CLOTHING STOPPED

SUPPOSED TO BE STOLEN.—A close bodied coat and pair of pantaloons, were offered for sale, of which the possessor could give no account. Enquire at 136 South Water st. dec 20-3d

MEMORANDUMS.

PHILADELPHIA,
ELIZABETH ST.—NEAR SOUTH SIXTH.

This paper is published in the quarto form—
Because it is more commodious for perusal than the folio;
Because it is better adapted for preservation, and reference; and
Because it can be more easily enlarged without affecting its convenience, by the mere lengthening of the columns, or by the addition of a quarter or half sheet, or more, if eligible.

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